Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 12, line 23 – page 13, line 6 – identified as paragraph 0037 in the published application No. 2005/0213499.

[0037] The FXC decoder ~~260~~ 255 is placed after the other channel decoding blocks (e.g., RS decoder ~~260~~ 240) and the transport DEMUX 250, and before the source decoder ~~265~~ 260. Superpacket sequence numbers and positions can be determined using the FXC Sync Transport Packets. Erasure positions can be made available to the FXC decoder ~~260~~ 255 using an error indication signal from one of the prior channel coding blocks, such as the RS decoder 240. For use in an MPEG-2 Transport Stream system, the transport_error_indicat- or field in the transport packet can be used to indicate the location of errors.

Page 13, lines 7 – 14 – identified as paragraph 0038 in the published application No. 2005/0213499.

[0038] If no synchronization loss occurs, FXC decoding is not necessary, and the FXC decoder ~~260~~ 255 just passes through the data in the information superpackets to the source decoder ~~265~~ 260. If synchronization loss occurs, and is detected, those superpackets with missing or corrupted data are marked as erasures. If k or more superpackets are received correctly, whether information or parity superpackets, the FXC decoder ~~260~~ 255 perfectly reconstructs the missing information packets, by performing decoding of s RS(n, k) codewords, taking one byte from each superpacket to form the codewords. Of course, more than one byte may be taken from each superpacket to form the codewords. That is, given the teachings of the present invention provided herein, one of ordinary skill in the related art will contemplate these and various other data units for use in forming codewords from superpackets.

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Page 13, lines 15 – page 14, line 2 – identified as paragraph 0039 in the published application No. 2005/0213499.

[0039] For example, in a system with FXC RS(6,4), 6 superpackets of length 400 Kbytes are transmitted. Superpackets 0-3 are information superpackets, and superpackets 4 and 5 are parity superpackets. Superpackets 3 and 4 are corrupted at the receiver due to synchronization loss. FXC decoding is performed on 400 thousand codewords, each formed by taking the ith byte of superpackets 0, 1, 2, and 5, with the 3rd and 4th positions marked as erasures. Superpacket 3 is perfectly reconstructed by the FXC decoder 260 255, and superpackets 0-3 are sent onto the source decoder 265 260. An illustration of this example is provided in FIG. 3, which is a diagram illustrating an example pattern 300 of superpacket loss, according to an illustrative embodiment of the present invention.